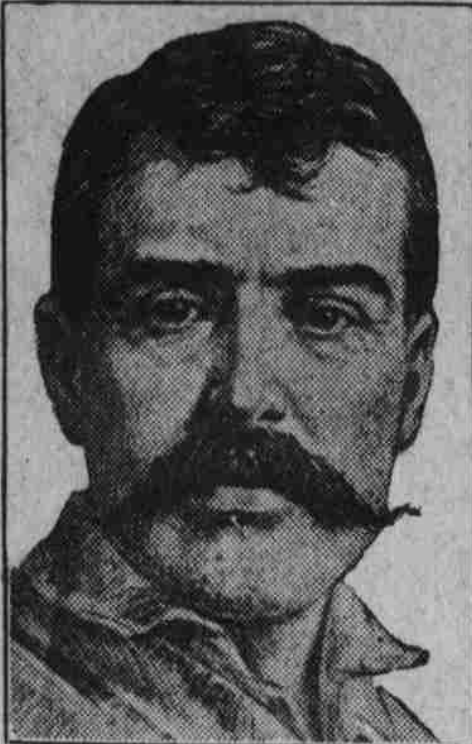


EMILIANO ZAPATA, THE REBEL



Emiliano Zapata is the leader of the constitutionalist forces in southern Mexico. In describing this man, Francisco Urquidí, a constitutionalist agent, the other day said:

"Zapata is a peon of Morelos. He comes from a state in which the land is held in fee simple by less than two dozen landlords. He worked out in the fields with fellow peons. He is an uneducated man, because he had no opportunity to get learning. He can read and write, but he learned to do these after he was twenty-one years old. He is now thirty-eight years old and is a wiry, slim-built man slightly under six feet in height. He is a half-breed, but the Indian blood does not show as strong in him as it does in many of his followers. He is light-complexioned, energetic, and is a dreamer in that he sees things as they might be and is not contented with them as they are.

"Zapata stands for the peasant ownership of some of the lands the peon tills. He has worked for the big sugar companies for years. During that time he received the least possible pay the companies could give him and his fellow workers. He did not receive this pay in money, but in orders on the company's store for the simple food he ate and the cloth to make the clothes that partly cover his body. For six months of the year he worked hard and for the other six months he was forced to sit back and starve while he waited for another crop of the sugar cane so that he could get busy in the fields. His condition was the condition of the peons generally.

"Zapatism is an idea the peons think worth fighting for. They will not be content until they can get some of the land for their own. If Carranza does as he promises—and I am certain he will do so—the peasants will get land for their own. If he does not carry out the needed reforms and do it promptly he will be forced to fight Zapata and the Zapatists.

"These men have been fighting for years. They fought Díaz, they fought Madero and they fought Huerta."

MURRAY'S PLEA FOR MILEAGE

"Where do members of congress who come to Washington without their families spend their time at night?"

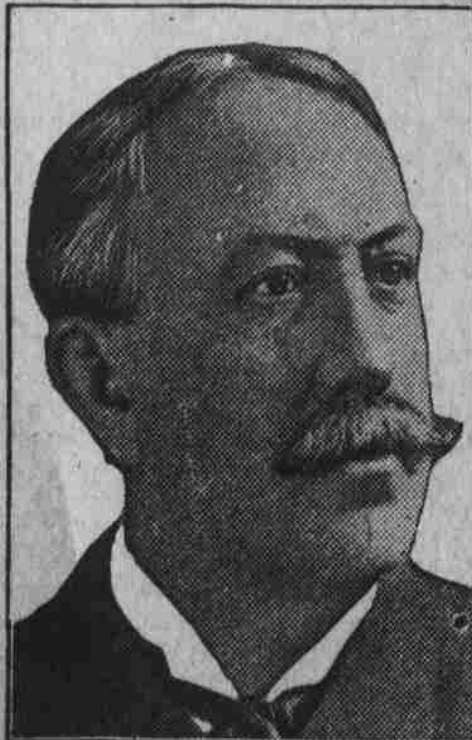
This question was discussed in the house the other day by Alfalfa Bill Murray of Oklahoma in connection with the mileage provision of the conference report on the legislative bill. Alfalfa Bill insisted that it was the duty of all members to bring their families to Washington with them, and he insisted that that was why it was desirable to make a liberal allowance for mileage.

The Oklahoma statesman declared that in the absence of a man's family time was likely to hang heavily on his hands and he would do more roaming around at night than was good for him. Alfalfa Bill wanted all members to have their families with them constantly throughout the sessions in order that they might not grow lonesome.

"Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, James A. Garfield, William J. Bryan and others all took this allowance when they were in the house, and who would dare accuse any of them of being grafters," said Mr. Murray. The house rocked with applause as Alfalfa Bill concluded with this statement, "I believe in voting for mileage and taking it."



DOCTOR JORDAN HEADS EDUCATORS



Dr. David Starr Jordan of California, one of the most prominent of present-day educators, was unanimously elected president of the National Education association at the St. Paul convention. No other candidate was mentioned.

The resolutions committee endorsed woman's suffrage, equal pay for equal work without regard to sex, simplified spelling, social centers, larger playgrounds, increased salaries for teachers, pensions for teachers and the settlement of international differences by arbitration. President Wilson's "watchful waiting" policy was approved.

Physical inspection of children for health purposes secured endorsement. A plan for a national university was favored and it was recommended that congress appropriate annually \$500,000 for use in improving educational conditions.

The association did not recommend sex hygiene in the schools, but recommended that "institutions preparing teachers give attention to such subjects as would qualify for instruction in the particular field of sex hygiene."

IN SPORTING CLOTHES

DESIGNERS SHOW SOME GOOD NEW EFFECTS.

"Dressing the Part" is a Thing in Which Women Take Vital Interest, and the Fact Has Been Recognized.

By MARY DEAN.

Sporting clothes are a matter of the moment and each new sport that is taken up by women means an additional costume, or perhaps several additional costumes, in the summer outfit. Dressing the part is the cornerstone of the average woman's interest in sports, and though each year the designers turn out sporting costumes more appropriate as well as more becoming than those of the previous year, attractiveness must not be sacrificed to practical utility if the model is to succeed in winning feminine approval.

There are rough Norfolk suits for tramping and various short skirts with the accompanying blouses and sweater and proper boots.

The skirt for tramping should be very short, and there is no choice of footwear at least, as the boots must always be made of short tan leather. These heavy boots must have wide thick soles and flat heels, and if they are well made, the sole should be perfectly flexible.

For the general utility tramping costume, nothing has ever taken the place of the old standby—the Norfolk suit. This has been modified and varied in a number of ingenious ways, but it retains the characteristic Norfolk cut.

This serviceable suit can be had in various materials, in the durable corduroy khaki, which is durable enough in reality and handsome when new, but soon grows to look shabby under hard usage, and in the new English worsteds and tweeds, homespun and

BAG FOR AFTERNOON



Combining black and champagne brocade moire with amethyst clasp.

serges which seem to have been invented for this particular purpose.

The skirts of these suits are always short, at least from six to nine inches from the ground and are never kilted, except in some cases there is an inverted plait.

One tramping suit of the modified Norfolk cut shown by a firm which makes a specialty of sporting garments was of khaki. The suit was a three-piece affair. There was a blouse with a roll collar and fastened down the front with a single row of buttons, and a belt of the material which buttoned a little to the left.

The skirt was fastened to the blouse by means of small steel clasps. The skirt fastened at either the back or front. There was an inset piece at the back and front underneath the buttoned part to give more width to the skirt if desired. Two large patch pockets trimmed the skirt. The coat was made with a shaped yoke to which were attached, back and front, two box plaits running from yoke to the bottom of the coat. A belt of the material surrounded the coat at the waistline—running underneath the box plaits, and fastened at the front with a single button.

There is a general utility cape called the Lancaster cape, made of Scotch tweed. Such a wrap as this would be found useful in the out-door outfit—for either mountain or shore.

Warm Wrap for After the Game.



SLIP MAY BE ELABORATE

Dainty Work Altogether Permissible on Garment for the Smallest of the Small.

There is but one joy greater than making one's wedding outfit for the mating with the one man—that of making a layette for the first little one. The materials must be of the softest and finest and the stitches of the smallest. The little everyday slips will, of course, of necessity be rather simple; but it is now permissible to have a rather elaborate dress for baby's dress-up time, even though she is the tiniest of the tiny. Some of us do not approve of much elaboration for children, and so there is, for us who so disapprove, a compromise between elaboration and simplicity—the little smocked garment.

The small yoke will be so tiny that but two rows of the smocking will be required to form it. The neck is cut low and square; not low enough to expose the little chest, but a trifle lower than collarless. The whole garment is made in one and the yoke defined only by smocking. On the left side is placed a streamered rosette of ribbon. If desired, a row or two of smocking may be put about the bottoms of the sleeves. White thread and not silk should be used for smocking, as silk will yellow and form an unsightly contrast with the white material.

Girdles and Belts.

Wide girdles of soft colored satin are worn with white frocks of batiste or book muslin. These girdles are shirred or gathered into corselet effect. Another fancy is a sash of white silk braid with border of roman stripe. These are very smart with white cloth suits. Elastic worsted belts fastened with buckles are worn with sporting clothes, and for the same purpose are wide suede belts finished with patent leather.